NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868.

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THADDEUS STEVENS. THE BODY IN LANCASTER. ORESS TO LANCASTER-APATHY OF BALTI-MORE-MOURNING IN YORK-THE CORSE IN LANCASTER-PROCLAMATION BY GOV. GEARY ACTION OF THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 14.—The thousand lights of the dome of the capitol burned brightly all last night, making clear as day the vast rotunda where lay the remains of Pennsylvania's greatest statesman, watched by the grateful representatives of that people for whose freedom and enfranchisement he struggled through years and years of agitation, obloguy, and odium. He lived to see his dearest hopes realized, and to hear the hymn of victory at last chanted from one end of the continent to the other. At midnight the last visitor had departed, and the only sounds heard in the vast edifice were the heavy tread of the sentinels, and through the long watches of the night the grounding of the arms as the guard was changed every four hours. Morning came, and with its first beams came also hundreds of the friends and admirers of the great Pennsylvanian, who appreciated his labors in life, and loved him for the love which he bere humanity. Those early callars were gene rally the hard-working men, and the laborers, and mechanics, on their way to the Navy-Yard on the one side, and the Government buildings, and private shops and warehouses on the other. Every car that passed the Capital rested a few minutes, and discharged its little group, who quickly ascended the great, strong features of the departed, calm and placed in their eternal death-sleep. They were, for the most part, of that race for whose liberation Mr. Stevens devoted nearly all his energies, and in whose behalf his life was one long and ceaseless endeavor of strife, and battle to the last If any testimony were needed to prove the gratitude and affection of this people, it may be found in the deep feeling which they have everywhere manifested, and in the numbers in which they have poured out from every point to view their benefactor in death. They were rude and untutored. but their sincerity cannot be questioned. As the morning hours were on, the throng momentarily increased, and at 71 o'clock the rotunda was filled with people, who slowly filed past the coffin, and then took up vantage points around the catafalque, patiently waiting the beginning of the funeral rites. The coffin lay at the feet of the life-size statue of Abraham Lincoln. On the opposite side, at the feet,

The other pictures around the rotunda, of the Landing of the Pilgrims, and the Embarkation of Columbus, and the Baptism of Pocahontas, and the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, which are nearly always gazed upon by visitors to the Capitol, were uncared for, and unnoticed. All eyes were centered on the dark coffin, and all thoughts were employed on the lesson of the life of him whose remains were soon to be borne thence, but whose memory is to live through the far-coming years. The minutes slowly numbered into hours-8 o'clock-and now it was apparent from the number of members hastening to and fro, and from the movements of the guards, that the cere-

was the picture of the Goddess of Peace-not a gem

of art, it is true, but still sufficiently suggestive.

The Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the Senate, Dr. Hamilton, and Dr. Emory entered shortly afterward Senators Sumner and McDonald also arrived, and many other distinguished citizens followed. The great Massachusetts Senator stood a little to the right of the catafalque, as high above the crowd physically with his colossal frame and massive head as he is their superior in the world of intellect and fame. Thaddeus Stevens, jr., and Simon Stevens, even the box which contained the casket inclosing the nearest relatives of the deceased statesman and | the honored remains of Mr. Stevens. A Delegation of patriot, occupied seats between the statue of Mr. | the Grand Army of the Republic came on board and in and the head of the coffin. Seats were ar ranged on the left for the household of the dead Representative. The citizens formed an ellipse around the bier, and at a few minutes after eight the Rev. Dr. Emory read the appropriate burial service, which was finished in about fifteen minutes. The Rev. Dr. Gray then pronounced a funeral oration-an eloquent panegyric on the life and labors of the Old Com-

Before the conclusion of the sermon there was a parting of the multitude, and between divided lines of people eleven Sisters of Charity, the nurse and community of Providence Hospital, an institution for which Mr. Stevens has done so much in the way of endowment, passed up to the catafalque. The scene was at once novel and picturesque. It is very seldom that the strict adherents of the Catholic Church participate in the religious services of people of another faith. Indeed, the clergy of that Church are, if we mistake not, strictly prohibited from doing so. But around the remains of Mr. Stevens people of all religions stood in prayer. Protestant and Catholie, the descendants of the Covenanters, the beirs of the Puritans, and the children of the Popes assembled, for once at least, together, and joined in joint prayer over the lifeless corpse of Pennsylvania's noblest and greatest son.

A paper fell into the hands of your correspondent, a few days ago, in the handwriting of Mr. Stevens, which bears on this point of the endowment of Providence Hospital, and from which, as it tends to illustrate Mr. Stevens's character, I venture to make a quotation. It consists of a number of queries written by Mr. Stevens, the replies to which are in another hand. It was in reference to the institution

Question. "How many additional would the new wing accommodate?" Answer. "About 100." Question. "Are there more applicants than can be accommodated?" Answer. "Yes." Question. "Is any distraction made in color, race, or religion?" Answer. "None."

All races, all colors, all religions, paid their tribute to Mr. Stevens dead, if not living, beneath the dome of the great Capitol of the nation. At the close of the sermon, the Rev. Dr. Hamilton gave the bene

The long silence was broken by the tread of many feet rushing over the marble pavement, and an outpouring of the thousands of people through the doors of the building to the large square in front of the east entrance, where the funeral cortége was to be formed. At 92 o'clock the ceremonies were finished, and the coffin was lifted from its stand and borne down the steps of the Capitol to the hearse in waiting. The order of the procession was as follows:

Bergeant-at Arms Brown and Gen. James A. Ekin.
Band of Butler Zonaves.
Detachment of Zonaves, with arms reversed and colors draped.
Capitel Police.
Pall-Beaters.
and the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Senator Sumner and The Rev. Dr. Crey and Dr. Young, the Rev. Dr. Emery Attories, General Evarts, Mayor Bowen and Surgeon-General Barnes,
Heares, with carriers, and surrounded by a guard of Zonaves.

Carriages, five in number, containing mourners and household.

Citizens generally, two and two.

The route to the depot lay down North A.st., across First-st., and up C-st., to the depot, where they were met by a committee of the Washington Common Council. The streets through which the funeral cortege moved were thronged with people. The depot was absolutely impassable, and as the remains were borne past all heads were uncovered. Precisely at 10 o'clock the train moved out, and

the Committee of Lancaster County citizens resident in Washington, who acted as earriers; and the fourth, the household of the statesman. Joseph McFarland, correspondent of The Philadelphia Inquirer, and the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, were the only newspaper representatives on the train. Amici Smith, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, took charge of the train in the absence of Sergeant-at-Arms Brown, who was too unwell to travel. The engine was decorated, and, when the premonitory whistle sounded, and the vast mass started forward, with creak and groan, and slowly moved out of the dingy depot, the thousand

spectators waved their last adieus. Nothing particularly noticeable or noteworthy curred along the line. The District of Columbia boundary line was soon passed, and Annapolis Junetion was reached at 10:45. Maryland, if she paid no honors to the dead, at least sufficiently quelled her Rebel spirit to show no discourtesy. An idle crowd gathered at Annapolis Junction, and the miserable lew could scarcely conceal their satisfaction that a Radical was dead. Treason hated Thad, Stevens, for he was one of its deadliest and ablest foes; and loyalty loved him, for he was one of her strongest defenders. The train quickly sped onward, and Baltimore was reached at about 111. In the outskirts of the city the doors and windows were filled with gazing people. Some seemed sympathetic and sad, but the majority appeared to secretly rejoice that they were the witnesses of the funeral of one who had so often been the subject of their imprecations. As the moved into the town hosts of colored people lined the streets, and here and there a flag was at half mast, and a shred of crape at a door or a window showed the sentiments of the occupant. The colored guard planted their draped American flag on the platform of their car. The remains were slowly borne through the town, while from every cross street poured hundreds if not thousands of whites to view the cars as they passed. The precaution had been taken to lock the cars; for there was no telling how far Rebel hate might carry its maliguity. This indifference of the old first Slavery State was, perhaps, the prondest tribute which she could have cast

on the bier of Mr. Stevens. The train proceeded directly from the Camden to the Bolton station by way of Howard-st., which was lined with people. The colored people turned out en masse, but there was no organization, and they merely rushed around in disordered masses, each man as his inclination bent. The State Central Executive Committee had a meeting the night before and passed a series of resolutions expressing their regret at the demise of Mr. Stevens, culogistic of his career, and recommending the formation of an escort to accompany the remains from the Camden to the Calvert Railroad station; but through some mismanagement the programme utterly failed. Notice was given to the colored Masons and Odd Fellows to join in the ceremony, but from some cause or other there was no formal display. A Baltimorian, with whom your correspondent conversed on the subject, attributed the omission to fear of the Rebel element. It may not be amiss to notice one incident of the trip through North Howard-st. Near Ross-st. there is a handsome brick building, with high iron railings in front, back some distance from the street. An aged matron of large dimensions, with one or two members of her family, pushed herself on the low wall inside the railings. and twirling her gold-set glasses in her hand, had the bad taste, and atter want of feeling, to laugh, and apparently joke immoderately as the cars were drawn by. This is a fair sample of the behavior of the other women of Baltimore of the upper ten.

At the Northern Central Pennsylvania depot we exchanged the uncomfortable cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the more elegant and comodious vehicles of the Northern Central. The engine backed down to the main depot where the funeral cars were attached to the train at 12:30 for Harrisburg. The depot was througed with people of both colors and sexes, who testified their respect by their quiet demeanor and their anxiety to see accompanied the body to Lancaster. Baltim soon left behind, and the distance to the home of Mr. Stevens was swiftly lessened. Maryland, north of Baltimore, was as bitter and intolerant as Maryland south of that Rebelcity.

Lentersville, embosomed in flowers, gave us token of sympathy and affection. The workmen at the limestone quarries a few miles around rested a few seconds at their work and silently gazed at the fast flying train. At Monkton station one solitary flag was draped. We shall have votes for Grant and Colfax in that town next November. Freeland station, the last in Maryland, was soon reached. It was deserted. It is merely a side station, and the train makes no stop there. Two men piling wood rested a minute, and that is all. Mason & Dixon's, marked by a white board, with this inscription, "State line between Maryland and Pennsylvania," was reached in a few minutes, and the corse was in the State where it is to rest forever. A solitary frame house stands near the line, seemingly untenanted. Glen Rock came next. It is a picturesque little settle ment cut into sections by sheets of water, and devoted almost entirely to sawing timber. The inhabitants tell numerous stories about the visit of the Rebels to them, in 1863, when Meade turned the tide of Rebel victory at Gettysburg, and the iron works of Thaddens Stevens at Caledonia were destroyed. There was no demonstration at Scethville. At Hanover Junction the Hon. Edward McPherson joined the train, accompanied by Mr. Stevenson, who formerly managed the Stevens foundries. York was the next station. As the train moved on, thousands of people lined the streets. The bells tolled, flags were at half-mast, and there was a general turnout of almost the entire population. The following are the minutes of a meeting held there this morning :

minutes of a meeting held there this morning;
A meeting of citizens was held in the Conrt-House at
16 o'clock to-day, Dr. Bolland presiding, Messits P. A.
Smail and F. F. Baugher, Vice-Presidents, and Messrs.
D. F. Williams and S. H. Forney, Secretaries. When
prayer had been offered by the Rev. Mr. Slayman, and
after a brief address by Thomas E. Cochran, esq., a preamble and resolution were offered by him expressing
respect for the character and services of Mr. Stevens.
The resolutions were adopted, and the tells of the
churches and other public buildings were directed to be
tolled during the passage of the remains through this
place.

A large multitude of citizens assembled at the railroad station on the arrival of the train, and the bells were tolled as it passed through town. York was the old home of Mr. Stevens, where he first taught school and read law.

Goldsboro and New-Cumberland were soon left behind, and Harrisburg came in view at a few minutes before 4 o'clock. The dome of the Capitol showed its flag at half-mast, and numerous flags fluttered out from a dozen other flagstaffs. An immense throng was at the depot, and very general regret was expressed at the death of Mr. Stevens. At Harrisburg the train was boarded by a delega-

tion representing the citizens of Lancaster, who took charge of the remains. The delegation was composed of S. H. Reynolds (Dem.), Mr. Stevens's competitor on the Democratic ticket at the last election for Congress; A. J. Dickey, Dr. Henry Carpenter, W. W. Brown, Dr. A. J. Ehler, Wm. A. Morton, W. L. Peiper, Geo, F. Beneman, A. E. Leman, David Bair, Gen. Jas.

L. Reynolds, and Major R. W. Schenck. Manetta was the next station. A large concourse of people assembled at this point as the train passed. Columbia was reached at 5:40, and at 10 minutes after 6, Lancaster-the home of Mr. Stevens, where he was

A special train took the remains from Washington to Baltimore. It consisted of four cars. The first contained the body; the second, a guard of officers of the Batter Zonaves, six in number; the third, the Committee of the Washington Common Council and subject to force a passage through the crowd. Fisgs and special train took the remains from Washington was harded with national colors, and when the boat in which was Capt. John Fisher, a veteran seaman, boat in which was Capt. John Fisher, a veteran seaman, was captized, and the captain was drowned. A large was the Batter Zonaves, six in number; the third, the Committee of the Washington Common Council and subject to force a passage through the crowd. Fisgs and special train took the remains from Washington was hurricane. Somety draped with national colors, and when the was captized, and the captain was drowned. A large was intended to third a particular trains took the remains from Washington was hurricane. Somety draped with national colors, and when the train stopped the vast assemblage of people who were waiting to receive their representative uncovered. The streets were through the crowd. Fisgs and special train took the remains from Washington was independent to the province of the greatness of their ioss. The depot was land-swept over Portshouth N. H., yesterday afternoon. A was in which was capt. John Fisher, a veteran seaman, boat in which was captized, and the captain was drowned. A large was captized, and the captain was drowned. A large was captized, and the captain was drowned. A large was captized, and the captain was drowned. Society were holding a plent. The citizens of Lancaster seemed to fully appreci-

were at half-mast, windows and houses were draped, and the expression of profound sorrow was confined to no particular class. All mourned the death of Mr. Stevens. The newspaper offices were handsomely decorated, as were also many private residences. The coffin was taken from the cars, and the funeral procession was formed in the following order:

Lancaster Committee of Reception,
Pall-boarers,
Hearse with Guard of Zouaves,
Carriages containing Household,
Members of Washington City Council,
Citizens generally.
The line of the procession lay down South Queen-

st. to the residence of Mr. Stevens, about 10 minutes walk from the depot. The remains are to lie in state in the Stevens mansion until Monday at 2 o'clock, when the funeral is to take place. An opportunity is to be afforded all who may desire to view the remains to-morrow.

A large meeting of citizens of Lancaster was held in the Court-House this evening, at which Major Sanderson presided. The following resolutions were

adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the eminent and distinguished statesman, the learned and eloquent counselor, the philanthropic, benevolent, and generous gentleman; it is therefore Resoived, By his fellow-citizens, in public meeting assembled: First, That the citizens at Lancaster have received with the deepest sensibility and sorrow, the intelligence of the death of their late fellow-citizen, the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

Hon. Thaddens Stevens.

Secondly: That in the death of Thaddons Stevens, the City of Lahenster has lost its most prominent and distin-linguished citizen.

City of Lancaster has lost its most prominent and distintuminished citizen. Third: That the eminent services rendered the country by Thaddeus Stevens, during his long course of consistent citizenship, his patriotism and his fidelity in the discharge of every public duty intrusted to him, his successful advocacy of the common-school system of the Common-wealth, his determined opposition to every grade of tyramy, his earnest sympathy for the oppressed of all natious, his unceasing efforts for the protection of American laber and industry, his watchfulness and care for the interests of the poor, his love of justice, and his benevelence and open-handed charity, so frequently bestowed when and wherever wanted, entitle him to the honor, reverence, and gratuade of his fellow-citizens.

Fourth: That all citizens are requested to attend his funeral on Monday, and that His Honor Mayor Sanderson request all places of business to be closed on Monday at request all places of business to be closed on Monday at 2 o'clock, and for the remainder of the day.

The resolutions were adopted. Brief addresses were made by J. W. Fisher, the Hon. Edward Mc-Pherson A. H. Hood, and J. Dicky.

The obsequies on Monday will be very solemn and impressive, and the funeral in this city is expected to be the largest ever witnessed. The various educational institutions of the city and neighborhood will take part in the ceremony. The body will lie in state in the State House.

Gen. Geary has published the following:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISHURO, Penn. Aug. 14.

To the People of Pennsylvania: The death of the oldest member of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, Thaddeus Stevens, is an event which to-day shrouds the Commonwealth in gloom. Though not a native of our State, Thaddeus Stevens's most carnest efforts were always devoted to its interests and glory, and his name will ever be associated with all that is great in the progress of the lost ourster of a century, as well as all that ress of the last quarter of a century, as well as all the pertains to statesmanship in the struggle to prove at perpetuate the American Union. The people of Pennsy vania owe to the enlarged statesmanship of Thaddet perpetuate the American Union. The people of remayaria owe to the enlarged statesmanship of Thaddeus Stevens the initiation of the system of public improvements which has since developed the vast resources of the State, and rendered its prosperity the smbject of wonder and admiration. To his wisdom and liberality we are indebted for our magnificent system of free schools, by which the children of the poor are emabled to reach a degree of cultivation beyond which the wealthiest and most favored of other lands cannot go. As a member of the Convention which revised and amended the State Constitution, as a representative in the lower branch of the Legislature, and as a canal commissioner, the late Thaddeus Stevens displayed the same great abilities which distinguished him as a jurist in the highest courts and as a leader in the councils of the nation. The memory of the services of the illustrious dead, of his many grand traits of character, of his great and cultivated intellect, of his irresistible abilities as a jurist, and as a legislator, and of his scienceus and munificent charities, will never die. It will survive the recoilection of man, and forever live in the records of our courts, and of our State and National Legislatures, in the history of our country, to which he the records of our courts, and of our State and National Legislatures, in the history of our country, to which he was so ardently attached, and in the hearts of his countrymen, whom he so immortally honored and s-faithfully served. It is directed that all the Department of the State Government be closed after 17 o'clock of Monday, and that the national flag be displayed at half mast at the same time on all the public buildings of the State.

JOHN W. GEART.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE LANCASTER BAR. At a meeting of the Lancaster (Penn.) Bar on Wednesday last, the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas, We have heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. Thatdens Sterens, who, for many years part, has held, by the unanimous voice of its members. the first place at the Lancaster Bar, and who for the last twee ve years, by the force of his transcandent abilities, in a greater degree than any other man, has given direction to the great events of the national history, ever contending with unwavering constancy and unfallering courses for the success of those principles

which he believed essential to the variate of the And,
And,
Whervas, it is always right and proper that the memory of men characterized by the many virtuos which signalized the public and private life of the deceased should receive such fitting tribute of respect and reneration as is in our power to bestow therefore.

Resolved. That in the death of Mr. Stevens we deplore the loss of a brother whose legal learning and forced admirest were unsurpassed; of a friend whose uniform courtesy and kindness to the young men of the bar must cree he remembered by them with feelings of gratitude; as well as of a gentleman who in all his intercourse with his fellowmen must be

ACTION OF THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE. NASHVILLE, Ang. 14 .- The Legislature adopted a resolution to-day in honor of the memory of Thaddeus

BARNUM IN A FOOT RACE AT THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

PROFILE HOUSE, N. H., Aug. 13 .- Mr. P. T. Barnum arrived here to-day, to keep an engagement which he made some month ago, to run a foot-race. The race was contested at 6 o'clock, in front of the Profile House, in the presence of several thousand spectators. Mr. Barnum distanced all his competitors, among whom were several well-known heavy weights. Having won the race, Mr. Barnum was borne on the shoulders of the multitude in triumph from the field.

INDIAN MURDERS ON THE PLAINS.

SOLOMON CITY, Kansas, Aug. 14.—Capt. Moody has just arrived here, and reports that on Wednesday a large band of Sloux, Cheyenne, and Arapahoe Indians attacked the settlement on Solomon River, 58 miles north of here, killing David Deangardis and B. B. Bell, and mortally wounding Mrs. Beil. The Indians also ravished two women on Plum Creek, and carried off two little girls belonging to Mr. A. A. Beil, living on Malberry Creek. They also killed a German and wounded a boy on Brown Creek. Many persons are missing from the Brown Creek englished hood. All the stock has been run off, and the country has been stripped of provisions. It is reported that a light is going on on Salt Creek.

ARREST OF EXPRESS ROBBERS. TORONTO, Aug. 14. - The police of this city, and American detectives, visited the Turf Club Hotel and Brooten Club House, last night, and arrested the propri-Express robbeties in the United States. The arrests number 10 or 12, and the prisoners are well known gam-blers and sporting men.

ANOTHER ROBBERY OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS. ANOTHER ROBBERY OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS.

St. Louis, Aug. 14.— The Adams Express Company was robbed of about \$7,000 this morning. Two men rented an office on the second floor of No. 114 Secondst. yesterday and pat up a sign, "B. F. Goodrich & Co." By last highly's express train the Company received package from Odin, Ill., addressed as above, purporting to contain \$447.70. This morning the package was delivered by the messenger, who, while waiting for a receipt, was seized by the throat by a man in the office, while another applied chioroform to him. The messenger struggled violently, and, not yielding readily to the influence of the chloroform, was struck three heavy blows on the head with a heavy iron bar. The robbers then rifted the messenger's pouch of the contents. The messenger, Isaac Cross, is badly hurt, having three ugly wounds on his head, and is severely injured on one hand.

ANOTHER STRIKE AT ROCK ISLAND.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—About 100 laborers at Rock Island quit work on the 12th They had previously struck against Gen. Schoffield's order reducing their wages proportionately with the reduction of their hours of labor, but under advice of Representative HiramPrice they had resumed work with the understanding that Congress should consider their claims. Under the ten hour rule they received \$1.80, but under the eight-hour law their wages were reduced to \$1.44. CHICAGO, Aug. 14 .- About 100 laborers at Rock

RAILROADING ON MOUNT WASHINGTON. SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Aug. 14.-SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., Aug. 14.—
A delegation of railroad men, representatives of the press, and telegraphers are at the Summit of Mount Washington to-day, on the invitation of the proprietors of the Mount Washington Railroad Company, to celebrate the opening of the new railroad, which is completed to within a short distance of the Summit. The road is a success, and the occasion has been made pleasant to all concerned.

HURRICANE IN SOUTHERN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

## WASHINGTON.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS TO RETAIN OFFICE— MINISTER ROSECRANS'S INSTRUCTIONS—THE REVENUE LAWS - THE CATTLE PLAGUE-ENCKE'S COMET.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14, 1868. Gen. Burbridge and friends are laboring industriously to induce Commissioner Rollins to resign absolutely in his favor; but Republicans generally are decidedly opposed to any such action, because if Mr. Rollins should resign unconditionally, the President could appoint any one he might please to fill the vacancy, and might refuse to be bound by any such bargain. They think it best for Mr. Rollins to remain in his present position until after Congress reassembles.

It is understood that the instructions to Minister Rosecrans were submitted to the Cabinet meeting to-day by Secretary Seward, and that the subject of our relations with Mexico was very fully discussed. Attorney-General Evarts has decided that the vacant offices of Collector of Customs at New-Orleans and Alaska can be filled by temporary appointments

to last until the end of the next session of Congress. At a meeting of the Jackson Democratic Club last night Gov. Green Clay Smith of Montana, made a most incendiary speech. He said that he had always been a Union man, and defended the Stars and Stripes, but that when the Southern people surrendered and submitted to the Constitution and lawful authority of the Government, then, as a Federal officer, he took them by the hand. Those States were now in the Union, and their electoral vote should be counted. The war, he remarked, was fought for the maintenance of the Umon, and during the war Tennessee and Virginia had representatives in Congress. The Union was restored by the war, and Virginia, as well as all the Southern States, were entitled to the same privileges as before the Rebellion. She was conquered as Virginia, and is still the State of Virginia, and her electoral vote must be counted. Should it be cast for Grant it would be counted by this Radical party, and the Democrats would say Amen. Should it be cast for Seymour and Blair, by the eternal it shall be counted! He was not a negro-hater, and would not return the black man to slavery, because he thought the country better off without it; but he believed that the Anglo Saxon race should rule this Government, and would rule it, and 8,000,000 of our white people should never be subjected to the rule of 4,000,000 of blacks. These usurping carpet-baggers must seek their homes in the Northern States, where they belong. He spoke of Gen. Grant as a man who had gained great military honors, but was nothing as a statesman

The Secretary of War has directed that so much of Special Orders No. 203, dated May 5, 1863, amended by Special Orders No. 192, August 12, 1868, as dishonorably dismissed First Lieut. John C. Hart of the 10th New-York Cavalry, be revoked, that officer having been previously honorably discharged upon tender of resignation by Special Orders No. 59, April 9, 1863, from Headquarters Cavalry Corps. The Sec retary of War has also directed that the extension of leave of absence for six months, with permission to go abroad, granted Brevet Major-Gen. August V. Kautz, Lieut.-Colonel of the 34th Infantry, in Special Orders of July 16, 1868, be amended so as to direct him to await orders. This morning Gen. Canby assumed command of

the Department of Washington and published the following order announcing his staff.

following order announcing his staff.

IIDGES. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14, 1888. }
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 49.—In obedience to paragraph six of General Orders No. 55 from headquarters of the Army of the A. C. O., dated July 28, 1868, the undersigned assumes the command of the Department of Washington. The Department staff will be continued as hereinfore announced. Second Licut. Louis V. Cazzare, 11th Intantry, and Second Licut. Harry R. Anderson, 6th Infantry, see announced as Aldes-de-Camp. Brevet Licut.-Col. M. H. Stacey, Captain 12th Infantry, will report in person for special duty.

Edward Major-Gen. U. S. Army.

The following spaned starekeepers have been an-

The following-named storekeepers have been appointed under the new Revenue law relating to distilled spirits and tobacco: Jay Mix for the Eighth District of Indiana, Lafayette; Cornelius O'Donnell, for the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg: Robert W. Kerr for the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania, and Benjamin H. Brooks and Garrett W. Richman for the First California District, San-Francisco.

The President has recognized the following named Consular officers of the North German Confederation: Johannes Roesing, Consul General, to reside in New-York : Carl Theodor Ferdinand Schwartz, Consul at Louisville; Carl Johannes Frederick Vesein. Consul at Philadelphia: Frederick Wilhelm Hanervinckel Consul at Richmond: Ferdinand Willins. Consul at St. Paul; Werner Dresel, Consul at Baltimore; Charles Otto Watte, Consul at Charleston; Henrich Clanssenius, Consul at Chicago; C. Duisenberg, Consul at San A. Francisco; Johanne Wilhelm Jockusch, Consul at Galveston; Robert Barth, Consul at St. Louis; Adolph Rosenthal, Consul at Milwaukee; Johannes Kruttschnitt, Consul at New-Orleans; Capt. Kashull as Consul of Russia at New-Archangle; Enrique Ainz as Consul of Spain at Key West; Charles N. G. Adae as Consul of Wurtenburg at Cincinnati; Charles J. F. Vesein as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt for Pennsylvania, New-Jersey. Delaware, and the District of Columbia, excepting Pittsburg, to reside in Philadelphia; Manuel De Ravira Y. Albert, Vice-Consul of Spain, at Savannah.

Thousands of circulars have been distributed over the country through the mails, signed by Cowlan Brothers, Post Office Box 637, Washington, D. C., representing themselves as Washington correspondents for New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago newspapers. The persons named offer to insert favorable notices of business houses in their correspondence to journals in the cities named, and add that they will place notices in their Washington letters, in bundreds of the leading daily and weekly newspapers throughout the United States, for less money than would insert the same notices in the local notice columns among the advertisements. Copies of these circulars have been sent from New-York to correspondents here of leading newspapers in the cities named, but no one in the profession in Washington knows anything of Cowlan Brothers.

Mrs. Rawlins, wife of Gen. Rawlins, Chief of Gen. Grant's staff, has been seriously ill for several days past; consequently the General has not been in attendance at headquarters.

Mrs. Senator Trumbull has suffered a relapse, and is so ill that her life is despaired of.

Many reports have been received at the Interna Revenue Office concerning the operations of distilleries, warehouses, etc., calling for the attention of Supervisors. They are generally laid aside, to await the appointment of Supervisors for the collection district within which the cases have arisen, demanding the attention of an official of that character. The regulations concerning the tax on tobacco.

The regulations concerning the tax on tobacco, snuff and cigars were to-day issued from the office of the Internal Revenue. They are in pamphlet form and comprise 42 pages, within which are prescribed the various books, forms, etc., for executing the laws. The regulations provide that tobacco bonded prior to July 20th, 1858, may be withdrawn for consumption upon the payment of the rates of tax imposed by the new law, and without being repacked, provided in case of smoking or fine cut chewing or smill, the withdrawal is made before the first day of January 1890. Tobacco in bonded warchouses at the time of the passage of the law may at any time be withdrawn or removed for export to a fofeign country without the payment of fax, and without any change of packages upon compliance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury in force prior to July 20th, and in accordance with the conditious of the law then in force upon an order or permit from the Collector in charge of exports at the port of shipment, until the special revenue stamps for the payments of the tax on tobacco, shuff and cigars are required to the torse. the tax on tobacco, snuff and cigars are prepared, and prior to the time fixed for their use, manufac-turers of tobacco, snull and cigars are required to have all their products and property inspected, branded or marked by a tobacca inspector before the

in the same manner as prescribed by the former rules and regulations; and all such tobacco and snuff when removed from the place of manufacture, will become liable to tax according to the new rates, and must be returned upon the first return day after the removal, any the tax assessed and paid as provided in the old law. The pamphlet also contains regulations in regard to the establishment of export warehouses, and for the transportation of tobacco and snuff in bond and bills of lading.

A riot occurred here last evening between a company of colored Zonaves and a mixed crowd of whites and blacks. The Zonaves were passing from Georgetown to the Capitol on Pennsylvania-ave., when they were attacked by the crowd. In the course of the fight some of the Zonaves fred into the crowd, mortally wounding one man and injuring several others. The person who was shot is James White, a negro, who was standing on the sidewalk. He received a ball in his leg. After the firing a large crowd gathered, and indications of a serious riot He received a ball in his leg. After the firing a large crowd gathered, and indications of a serious riot was apparent, which was checked by the prompt action of the police and others. The wounded man was taken to a surgeon and the ball was extracted. The Rev. Dr. Garley, of the New-York-ave. Presbyterian Church of this city, formerly Chaplain of the United States Senate, is lying seriously ill at Clifton Springs, New-York. His malady is said to be cancer in the stomach.

rancer in the stomach.
Vigorous efforts are being made in Washington to
procure the pardon of Callicot, Enright, and Allen,
who are serving out terms for alleged revenue swin-

A report of the facts concerning the Texas cattle disease, made by J. R. Dodge, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, as the result of an extended investigation, makes the following points:

1. That the disease is communicated by cattle from Texas, Florida, and other portions of the Gulf coast.

2. That such disease is itself unknown in Texas or the Gulf coast.

parently healthy, but are generally improving in

parently healthy, but are generally improving in condition.

4. That while local herds receiving the infection nearly all die, they never communicate the disease to others.

5. That either a considerable increases in elevation, or a distance of two or three degrees of latitude from the starting point is necessary to develope the virus into activity and virulency; and a further progress of two degrees of latitude and a few weeks in time, is sufficient to eliminate the poison from the system.

6. That Texas cattle removed to other miasmatic sections, as the Mississippi bottoms up to the 36th parallel, communicate no infection to local herds.

7. Medication has thus far been of no avail.

The report concludes that the malady cannot become general; that it can exist only with the movements of Texas cattle, which should be regulated or suppressed, and that it does not result from travel, but from climatic causes.

but from climatic causes. The following was received at the Navy Depart-

The following was received at the Navy Department to-day:

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY, 
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1868. 
How. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Bir: I have the honor to report that Enckes' Comet was observed here this morning by Prof. Hall. It is near the place predicted by Messrs. Becker and Von Asten. At 3 o'clock this morning, Aug. 13, 15 H. M. T., the comet's right ascension was 6 H. 59 M., and declination 30 degrees and 52 minutes. Your obedient servant, and 52 minutes. Your obedient servant,
B. F. Sands, Commodore, Superintendent,

REACTION IN FAVOR OF SALNAVE-DESPERATE SITUATION OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS-RE-MARKABLE MANIFESTO OF THE PRESIDENT THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT PORT AU PRINCE.

ave is once more in the ascendant. A strong reaction-

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] PORT AT PRINCE, July 27 .- The star of Sal-

ary feeling in his favor has been developing itself within the last two or three weeks, even in those places where the insurgent cause was strongest, and the discomfiture of the Rebels is now only a question of time. As to the long threatened attack upon Port au Prince, it has not yet been made, nor is it likely that it will ever take place. The reaction commenced at Jacmel, and has spread with great rapidity throughout the whole of the South, with the exception of some of the large towns, where the revolutionists have found their principal support; but these places, there is every reason to believe, will soon yield to the powerful tide which has set in favor of the Government, thus leaving Salnave complete master of the field in that direction. In the North the signs are equally favorable for the Government, and a number of dispatches of the Rebei chiefs which have fallen into the hands of one of Salnave's General's show that in that quarter, as well as in the South, the insurgents are in the most desperate straits, owing to numerous defections from their ranks, and to the want of arms, amunition, and previsions. In fact it is plain from this intercepted correspondence that the Cacos are convinced their cause is lost, and that they still hold out only because they have not yet found any pretense for throwing down their arms. Salnave has issued a very remarkable manifesto, addressed to the people and the army of Hayti, reviewing the circumstances under which his election to the Presidency of the Republic took place, and vindicating the course he has pursued since his accession to power. The production is marked by candor, dignity and firmness, and can hardly fail to render great service to the President's cause. In the shows that, having attempted, from a motive of patriotism, as he declares, to deliver his country from the yoke which die attempt in consequence of The reaction commenced at Jacmel, and has spread with her, and having failed in his attempt in consequence the treachery of certain of those upon whom he was a pending to ald him in his enterprise, he had sought re-uge as an extle in a foreign land, where he had resolve artently to support his ostracism as long as Heave villed that he should remain in banishment from his in ive country. This was his position when the revolution of the 8th of March, 1867, that overthrew Geffrard too lone, and appeared the way for his of the 8th of March, 1857, that overthrew Geffrard took place, and opened the way for his return to Hayth, On his arrival he was immediately appointed by the Provisional Government Commander of the Department of the North, in which capacity he rendered good service to the cause of order in suppressing outbreaks that had taken place in that quarter. On his arrival subsequently at Port-au-Primes he was named. President by accianation of the people, but he declined that honor, and to save the country from anarchy he accepted the modest title of Protector of the Republic, pending the result of the labors of the National Constituent Assembly, which was then engaged in framing a new Constitution for the country. The army, in its zeal for his interests, then proclaimed him President, but he again refused, being determined to await the section of the representatives of the people. At length, on the 4th of June, 1867, the Constitution was completed, and he was a manimously elected President, accepting the Constitution and swearing to respect at and to make it respected. As to the charge the representatives of the people. At length, on the 4th of June, 1867, the Constitution was completed, and he was bunniously elected President, accepting the Constitution and swearing to respect it and to make it respected. As to the charge that he had made himself Dictator, he says that although he had been offered that power by the army as necessary to enable him successfully to grappie with the Cacos insurrection, he had declined the title, and had continued, as much as the existing state of war would permit, to abide by the Caostitution. With regard to the attempts of what he calls "the pretentious and aristrocratic faction" to overthrow the government in the name of the Constitution, the address says: "Ito they forget that I am constitutional President ! Are they ignorant that I cannot myself overlook, violate or suspend this fundamental act without breaking my oath and committing treason to the people at whose hands I hold my power!" After calling upon the Haythans to give him their confidence, Salnave concluded by assuring them as their legal defender he wishes no other powers than those which belong to him by right, and which are necessary to their welfare, and that the debrest wish of his heart is to see Hayti fulfilling the destiny marked out for her by Providence, and to see her people accomplishing, in spite of the obstacles before them, the grand work of progress and civilization as the fruits of their liberty and their ladependence, in furtherance of which ends he pledges himself to employ the best energies of his mind and body.

This address, taken in commection with other facts of his recent history, show Salnave to be deeply insbued with Republican principles, and the fact that he is so, will sufficiently explain the sympathy that is felt for himby Americans here, as well as the very cordial religious of Mr. Hollster's influence with the President of the Minister's conduct during the present crisis to be published in the Jamakia newspapers, charging him, among other things, with baving heartle

last it would never answer to convert the Consulate into a refuge for traifors plotting against a Government with which the Government of the United States is on terms of cordial friendship. The policy pursued by Mr. Hollister strikes its as a very prudent one, presenting quite a contrast to that which has been followed by the English Consul; and the good results of it, in pronoting the cause of peace, order and constitutional freedom in this Republic, and in strengthening American influence in the Antilles, will certainly show themselves before long. As to Salnave, whatever may be thought of certain passages of his history, this is certain, that the stand he has taken, and so firmly maintained during the present troubles will have the effect of preventing in the future the reposition of these revolutionary outbreaks, whose frequent occurrence has so scriously retarded the progress of this country. In civilization and material prosperity, and done so much injury to the cause of negro freedom.

The U. S. steamer Penolscot, with Mr. Hollister on

prosperity, and done so much injury to the cause of negro freedom.

The U.S. steamer Penobscot, with Mr. Hollister on board, bas left this for Gonance's and the Mole at Cape Nicolas. On her way she put into 8t. Mare, which is still held by the Caccas, Both the Minister and the Commander of the Penobscot visited Gen. Sajet at St. Mare, but the result of their interview with him is not yet known here. The President has issued a proclaimation convoking the two Chambers, and a number of Representatives and Senators are now in this city prepared to meet and proceed to business. It is said that a proposit to transfer the Mole to the United States, on a long lease, for a navad station, will probably be laid before the Chambers. What truth there is in this, if is impossible to say, for the matter has not as yet gone beyond mere rumer.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE LONDON PRESS ON THADDEUS STEVENS. London, Aug. 14.—Telegrams were promptly re-

ceived from New-York announcing the death of Representative Stevens of Pennsylvania. The intelligence has created a most profound sensation, and nearly all the morning journals have elaborate obituary notices. The Times, after recounting Mr. Stevens's prominent connection with the recent Impeachment trial, and his views relative to the payment of the United States Five-Twenty bonds, concludes its article with the following words:

"The death of Thaddens Stevens is not now a public loss. His impeachment policy was of incaioniable injury to his political party, and the financial dishonesty which he encouraged dies with him. He was a fanatical bitter, and self-willed man, but not menn nor deceiful. He is the last of the leading Americans who had the courage to rise above political partizanship." The Morning Telegraph says:

"Mr. Stevens was neither good, wise, nor generous, but a his time he did signal service, and with all his faults he aerits the famous phrase, "That was a man." The Daily News says :

"The death of Mr. Stevens leaves no important place unfilled either in the lead of his party or in the councils The other journals have articles expressing similar

views. THE YACHT SAPPHO AT COWES. Cowes, ISLE OF WIGHT, Aug. 14.-The yacht Sappho, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day

THE NATIONAL GUARD REVIEWED BY THE EM-

Paris, Aug. 14 .- A magnificent military display was the event here to-day. The National and Imperial Guard were reviewed by the Emperor. The Empress, the Prince Imperial, and many notables were on the ground. Fifty-two battalions of troops passed in review. The city was gayly dressed with flags, vast multitudes thronged the streets, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The royal family were loudly

THE NAVAL REVIEW AT ROCHEFORT. The Grand French Naval Review at Rochefort today was witnessed by thousands of delighted spectators, among the more prominent of whom was Lord JOURNALIST FINED AND IMPRISONED.

The owner of the Lasterne (newspaper) has in his absence been sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000 francs, and be imprisoned one year in jail.

Comte R. de Moreau Faverney, Second Secretary to the Duc de Grammont, Embassador of France to the Court of Vienna, has been appointed First Secretary to M. Berthemy, Minister Plenipotentiary from France to the United States, in place of the Viscount de Saint Terriol, resigned.

BRAZIL

LISBON, Aug. 14 .- The new Brazilian Cabinet is composed as follows: President and Minister of Finance-Viscount Itaborahy, Minister of Foreign Affairs-Paranlios. Minister of War-Muriliba. Minister of Public Works, Commerce and Agriculture-Leao. Minister of the Marine-Colegipe. Minister of Justice-Aleclar.

SOUTH AMERICA.

ENCOUNTER WITH BRAZILIAN IRON-CLADS.
Lisbon, Aug. 14.—The Brazilian steamer which arrived to-day brings dates from Rio Janeiro to the 12th ult. The war news is not very important. The Rio Janeiro newspapers print an account of a Paraguayan expedition against two Brazilian iron-clads. The boats of the Paraguayans were beaten off and the peakert was abundanted. the project was abandoned

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

THE OCEAN RACE TO BLOCK ISLAND-WHITE WING AND EYA THE VICTORS.

NEWPORT, Aug. 14 .- The ocean race of the New-York yacht squadron, from Newport harbor to Block Island and return, for the prize presented by Capt. T. C. Durant of the yacht Idler was contested to-day. The course salled over was from a line drawn from the flag-staff off Fort Adam's to the Dumpling rocks opposite no vessel to be considered in the race crossing the line five minutes before the firing of the gun from the startthe stake-boat anchored off the north-east point of Block Island, rounding it from the north-west and returning from the same line. At the hour appointed to start. which was 10 o'clock, there was very little breeze, and it was feared that the contest might be postponed. The carbor was alive with small craft drifting with the tide, having on board excursion parties, all anaious to know whether the race was to take place. holsted, were ready for the start, but the sails hung idly and there was little probability of a start. At about 11 o'cleck the wind freshened a little from the South and the bustle and activity on board the yachts indicated a start. The steam yacht Idler, belonging to Capt. Durant, had been placed at the disposal of the Committee and correspondents waiting for the signal. The various yachts were maneuvering for favorable positions. The signal gun was fired from the Idler at 34 minutes past 12 clock. The yachts passed the starting point in the fol; lowing order, the wind east-south-east, blowing a six-kno

Clytie 12 35 8	Kate 12 35 42
Addie12 36 3	Gracie
White Wine 19 22 25	Corning
White Cap12 39 50	No name 12 40 28
SCHOONEES.	
h. m. A.	h m. a.
Alice	Eva 19 38 69
Seud 12 33 3	Widgeon 12 40 48
Restless	Josephine 12 42 40
Juliette12 43 9	Fleetwing 12 44 22
Dauntless	Palmet
Magic- 12 50 58	Rambler 12 52 8
Phartom	CANADA AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN
The yachts came in in the	oilowing order:
h set. a. l	the state of the s
White Wing 7 31 31	Addie V 7 50 50
Evn. 7 43 45	Addte V 7 59 50
Eva	Water 8 12 95
Civtie 3 14 20	Rambler 8 16 10
Fleetwing 8 22 37	Palmer 8 23 18
Dauntless 8 24 42	Send 8 27 -
Corning 8 27 57	
Josephiue 8 32 5	Magic 8 33 50
Josephine	
The prize for sloops was won by the White Wing; that	
for the schooners by the Eva.	

THE FLEUR-DE-LIS REPAIRED. MYSTIC, Conu., Aug. 14.—The yacht Fleur-de Lis having lost both her mastheads by reason of de-fective wood, has new spars in, and will sail this evening to rejoin the fleet at New-Bedford to-morrow.

RECONSTRUCTION.

SOUTH CAROLINA-DUBIOUS INSURRECTION

REPORT. The Agest for the New-York Associated Press, manicious of the fol-towing dispatch, forwarded with it a few timely words of caution. It certainly reads like an invention of the Rebel mischief makers, who not

mg ayo controlled the Southern termini of the telegraph lines. COLUMBIA, Aug. 14 .- Gov. Scott's veto of pertain Radical measures of legislation has created h tense feeling among the extreme members, and a break between the radical and moderate Republicans. Intellicence received here indicates the arming of the negroes in different portions of the State, and that threats of violence are made. The leaders publicly say that they have a captain on every plantation, and the whites anticipate serious trouble. The Governor has failed to make a loan of \$125,000, and the members of the Legislature are grumbling because the people talk of refusing to pay taxes.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE-JUDGES CONFIRMED. ATLANTA, Aug. 14.—The following Guberna-ATLANTA, Ang. 14.—The following Gubernatorial nominations were confirmed by the Senate to-day; Associate Judees of the Supreme Court—H. K. McCay, eight years; Hiram Warren, four years. Mr. Campbell (colored) moved to reconsider the action of the Senate on the minority report, in the case of the expelled (colored) Senator Bradley, and predicted that if Bradley was sent forth on the world this foul imputation on him would be met by the sympathies of 22,000 voters of the days\_drod-den race; that the time would come when his Irlends would rise in judgment against the men who had been guilty of such injustice.

ARANDONED SCHOONER NEAR PRESQUE ISLE SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The opposition steamer oregonian has arrived from Pamana. The bark fixed for their use, manufacturate to life and eigars are required to life. The vessel and cargo are at touch and property inspected, a tobacca inspector before the over for consumption or sale.

SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The opposition steamer oregonian has arrived from Pamana. The bark former two was wrecked July 17, in English Bay, Coors in life, The vessel and cargo are atotal loss. The crew or ownership can be ascertained. A crew from the Maria Americe were put on board, and they sailed her into this port where she now lies.